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certain portions of it—especially the discussion of psychological method in Lect. i.—have, by their frequency of quotation, become in a minor way almost classical.

The translator “found himself hampered by the lack of any English work on mental pathology” to which he might refer students of psychology “without embogging them in a morass of clinical details.” He, therefore, undertook the present translation, in the conviction that Dr. Stoerring “offers the student a judicious selection of cases and, as a rule, exercises a cautiousness in interpretation that may serve as a wholesome corrective of the extravagances characteristic of much recent amateur work on abnormal mentality.” In the reviewer’s belief, this favorable opinion is justified. The work of translation has been well and conscientiously done, so that the volume may safely be recommended for class-work in colleges and universities.

P. E. WINTER.

*Insanity and Allied Neuroses.* By G. H. SAVAGE and E. GOODALL.

With 6 colored plates and 45 illustrations in the text. New and enlarged edition. W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, 1907. pp. xiv, 624.

This little work, a member of a series of Clinical Manuals for Practitioners and Students of Medicine, was first published in 1884; republished in revised form in 1890; and, after several reprintings, has now been issued in a third, revised and enlarged edition. It is a practical and clinical manual, based on the authors’ experience in the Bethlehem Royal Hospital and the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, and is directly addressed to the medical student. Special attention has been given, in the present edition, to the sections which deal with pathology; and the six colored plates, showing the gross and fine appearance of the brain in certain pathological conditions, appear for the first time. The concluding chapters, dealing with the legal relationships of the insane and with the provisions of the lunacy act of Great Britain, will be of interest for comparative purposes to the American reader.

P. E. WINTER.

*Hypnotic Therapeutics,* by JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS. Harper & Bros., New York, 1908. pp. 340.

Seven years have passed since the appearance of the author’s “Hypnotism in mental and moral culture” and he now records the results of his experience which has been an unusually rich one during these years. He believes that by hypnotism and suggestion he can cause sleep, restore for a time at least those near death, that he can often cure pronounced cases of neurasthenia, delusions, obsessions, morbid fears and propensities such as kleptomania, mania for lying, imposture, and can even correct moral perversion, cure love when it reaches the intensity of mad infatuation and correct erotomania, dipsomania, absinthism, tea and coffee ineptitude, addiction to cigarettes, cocaineism and stammering, and that he can cause singers and actors who are paralyzed by timidity to overcome their diffidence and succeed on the stage. Suggestion to him is a means of perfecting the pulpit orator, teacher, business man and typewriter. Even literary inspiration can be helped, and “psychics” has its place in pedagogy and in the home.

*Religion and Medicine,* by ELWOOD WORCESTER, SAMUEL McCOMB and ISADOR H. CORIAT. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, 1908. pp. 427.

Of this book, with its twenty chapters, Dr. Worcester writes seven, Dr. McComb five, and Dr. Coriat six, with two jointly by the first two authors. The work, as a whole, represents what has come to be